

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WASHINGTON N. C. MAY 4, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,

No. 306.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT establishing the salaries of the Commissioners and Agents appointed under the treaty of Ghent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, each Commissioner now appointed, or who may be appointed agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; and each agent appointed, or who may be appointed, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; which said sums so allowed to said officers, respectively, shall be a full and complete compensation for all the expenses incurred while in the performance of the duties of their respective offices: *Provided,* That the compensation by this section allowed shall not be continued longer than two years from the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each commissioner and agent shall not be entitled to receive for services performed in their respective offices, before the said day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, any greater sum than the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty four dollars per annum, which shall be considered a full compensation for services and all personal expenses incurred while in the discharge of their respective duties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the said commissioners and agents, and for the expenses under the several commissions under the treaty of Ghent, for the present year.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore

March 3d, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the collectors of customs to pay duties on liquors issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from molasses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all duties on liquors which have been, or may hereafter be, issued upon the exportation of spirits distilled from molasses, or sugar refined within thirty days after the passing of this act, or thirty days after the date of their issue, as the case may be, and shall be discharged by the collector of the customs, by whom they may have been, or shall be, issued, out of the product of the duties upon imports and tonnage; any thing in any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force for the further term of two years, from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next.

March 3d, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the United States prior to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, from the operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after deducting a tonnage duty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, French ships and vessels by virtue from above recited act, between the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the thirtieth day of September following, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay and refund the remainder of such tonnage duty free from costs and charges, to any person or persons who shall have authority to receive the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the dominions of the United States and France, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized, should he deem the same expedient, by proclamation, to suspend, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the aforesaid act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and, also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels and on similar goods imported in the same.

March 3d, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to regulate the location of land warrants, and the issuing of patents, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holders, by assignment, of warrants issued under the acts of Congress, of the fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to Canadian volunteers, may be, and hereby are, authorized to locate the said warrants, and to receive patents therefor, in their own names, as had been the practice before the twenty sixth of December, eighteen hundred and nineteen: *Provided,* That in no case shall lands be so located, until after having been exposed to public sale, shall remain unsold.

March 3d, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to continue in force, for a further time, the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was by subsequent acts, continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and no longer.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, instead of the appropriation therein contained, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum, for six years, from the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one,

exclusive, to be applied to carry into effect the purposes of the said act.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

NAPLES AND AUSTRIA.

London, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, Sir James Mackintosh rose to move for papers referred to in the circular of the British government. His motion did not depend upon the issue of the contest between Austria and Naples. If the principles of national independence had been trampled upon in one nation, the more it behoved other nations to look to the preservation of their rights; the more it behoved Parliament to vindicate the honor of the country. If a war had commenced, likely to lead to consequences fatal to the tranquillity of Europe, it was high time to ascertain whether the Ministers to prevent it.

Undoubtedly the chances were against Naples, though the present age was fertile in illustrious examples of the success of nations against armies, and of enthusiasm against mercenary discipline. Whether the Neapolitans, after copying the civil institutions of Spain, would have the wisdom also to imitate her military conduct in defending themselves against the despots who invaded their territory, remained to be seen. He was himself no idolater of fortune, and he should not be diverted from his object, though Austria should carry her victorious standard to the extremity of Naples. In the circular of the Allied Powers, the three monarchs assumed to themselves the lordship paramount over Europe, regardless of any principle but that which declared that might was right. Even the noble lord himself had shown to a country and to Europe the odious, flagitious, and tyrannical pretensions of these candidates for the dictatorship of Europe. The noble lord had declared in his circular, that the system pursued by the Allied Powers, and proposed for his adoption, was repugnant to the fundamental laws of this country, and subversive of our constitution; and calculated to introduce a code subversive of our rights and independence. Such was the charge against his lordship's former friends; a charge as grave as any war of Naples, or the Jacobins of France.

On the other hand, the foreign allies of the noble lord charged him with having first deceived them and deserted them; with having, to a very late period, held up expectations that he was ready to sacrifice the independence of his country and of Europe to the ambitious and tyrannical views of the despots of the north. He must say, that there was some color for this charge; the noble lord was self convicted—*habemus confitentem reum*. The noble lord was placed in a dilemma; either he must agree to enquiry, or he must admit that his illustrious allies were so wholly unworthy of credit that their declarations were not sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case for enquiry. The honorable and learned gentleman then went on to show how absurd was the pretence of interference on the ground of any internal regulations in a country. Had the British government preserved to Sicily the constitution of 1812, we should not have heard of the recent cry among the Italians of Naples, of the want of fidelity upon the part of British statesmen, to those principles which, at other times, they professed to revere. But what could serve more to produce this alienation, than the conduct which our government had pursued towards Lucca, Ragusa, Parga, and Genoa? By that conduct England, recognized here before as the guardian of liberty, and as the model of Europe, had fallen from that high character, which was infinitely more glorious than victory, and more powerful than arms! Ministers had even forfeited the respect of the continental despots themselves. Why did this government object particularly to the Carbonari? Truly, because they formed a secret society. How then, came a secret society to be tolerated in Ireland, which abused the name of the glorious champion of religious and civil liberty, to palliate their own base and bigotted purposes? As for the Neapolitan army, it was plain that it acted in concurrence with the will of the people. The principle insisted on by these despots, who had assumed the name of the holy alliance, was worse than the promulgated by the French national convention, with its more disgusting features, that, while that was a declaration in favor of the people, this was in favor of slavery and despotism. The combination of despots was indeed levelled

against England, as well as every other free nation; and yet the noble lord had no objection to it, provided the monarchs pledged themselves to maintain and support mutual aggrandizement. On the value of such pledges the history of Poland might be consulted! The honorable and learned gentleman concluded a speech rich in knowledge, argument, and eloquence, to which it is impossible in our limits to do even the slightest justice, by his motion, as already stated.

Lord Castlereagh contended that, if England, instead of Naples, was involved in these transactions, that house could not call upon ministers; acting under a responsibility, to make disclosures which they might judge injurious to the public interests. The conduct of Ministers would be an after subject for the jealousy of that house to discuss. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Allies were wrong, he did not think that the country should be remonstrated with. It was much to be regretted, that the troops had been induced to depart from their allegiance to the crown, and that soldiers had asserted their opinions as to the form of government which ought to be established. The government of Naples before the revolution was of the mildest and most conciliatory system. The noble lord, then read some letters, which declared that a more mild and paternal government had never been known in the kingdom of Naples. His Lordship, at the same time, took care to assure the House, that it was not intended to draw a comparison between the government of Naples and that of England. The noble lord proceeded at considerable length, in answer to the observations of the honorable mover, and concluded with expressing a hope that the house would negative the motion.

Sir Robert Wilson supported the motion. In the course of his observations he said that it was reported, on good authority, on the Continent, that an accredited English military agent had advised the military execution of the late King of Naples, (Murat.)

Lord Castlereagh pledged himself to the House that he never before heard of this circumstance.

Mr. Wilberforce conceived the principles of the Allied Powers to be odious, unjust, and abominable. To him it appeared like a compromise, involving a sacrifice of the principles of justice to the passions of the people. Such an expectation naturally called into action a high and generous spirit, which could not be subdued.

Mr. Stewart Wortley also rose to record his solemn protest against the doctrines of the Allied Powers; for, whilst such doctrines were put forth, England was not safe. What, he would ask, was more unreasonable or more tyrannical, than to summon an independent monarch before their court at Laybach, because he had agreed to give a free constitution to his people?

Mr. Tierney said, that he should be glad to see those remonstrances against the principles of the Allies, which the noble lord said had been preferred by the British government. The speech of the noble lord had satisfied him that his professions were not over sincere. What was the neutrality of the English minister? "If the English minister, shall do nothing—but, if I were you, I would do something!" His conviction was, that, in his heart, the noble lord justified the course that Austria pursued. Why, at all events, hold back the communications?

Mr. Ward (Hon. J. W.) contended that the conduct of the Allies was alarming to Europe and to England, on whose constitution they looked with jealousy, terror, and aversion, because in that constitution were embodied all the principles which they proscribed.

Mr. Brougham said, that, though the decision of the House might be in favor of ministers, yet it would nevertheless go forth to Europe, that such decision was by no means in favor of the aggression on Naples; but that the unanimous sentiment in the British House of Commons was of unequivocal hostility to the principles on which the aggression was founded.

After a brief and animated reply from Sir J. Mackintosh, the House divided: For the motion 123 Against it 194

Majority 69

The Minutes of Landedown gave notice, in the House of Lords, that on the 27th of February he should submit a motion to the House, not of censure of ministers, but prospectively to declare, that the conduct

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om the date hereof, the Business will be...
ried on by the subscriber, who will pay...
sh for Elides and Bark as usual...
ROBERT ROFF...
Washington, April 20, 1821—6306

aducor them? Will they quietly see...
the Neapolitans for whom they entertain...
many sympathies, overwhelmed by Aus...
trians, whom they abhor, deeply and in...
veterately? We do not think they will...
The military ranks of Naples will be a...
dorned and invigorated by many a gallant...
Frenchman; and the heroes who for 20...
years astonished Europe, but who are now...
wanderers in all parts of the world, will...
orice more rally at the prospect of estab...
lishing that national freedom, in the cause...
of which they commenced and finished...
their careers. Wherever liberty is assail...
ed by tyranny; wherever monarchs are a...
war with republicans; there we expect to...
find the enlightened and generous French...
in armor. They were here in our hour of...
petit; they crossed an ocean to join us...
we shall see them soon. With the Neapoli

The Municipality of Naples to the English Nation.

After six months spent in vain delibera...
tions, first at Troppau, and latterly at...
Laybach, the Allied Sovereigns, tired in...
sustaining their cause before the tribunal...
of reason, have resorted to the great max...
im of despotism, and have drawn the...
sword! The Austrian army has received...
orders to march—it advances, and Naples...
is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they...
have declared themselves—soon have...
a nearer view of them. But in such a...
solemn situation, by what name shall we...
call the English? The English Admini...
stration, through its organ, Lord Castl...
teagh, has issued a declaration apparen...
ly favorable to our cause, but under the...
friendly exterior of his diplomatic note we...
easily discover that the ministers have fol...
lowed less their own opinion than yielded...
to the wishes of the nation. We perceive...
in his document that dexterous in guard...
ing against being committed in future...
they have left to events the entire expla...
nation of their conduct. In the mean time

This uncertainty afflicts, at the present...
moment, our country. We deposit our...
anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous...
friends of freedom! Will ye, who were...
the first to raise on the ruins of despoti...
the reign of law, suffer a people to be op...
pressed with impunity, who, proud of imi...
tating the glorious example which you set...
us, have placed liberty on the throne?

Such is the whole of our crime! Per...
haps you accuse us of not showing suffi...
cient respect for the throne when we...
broke our chains at its foot. Have we...
not encircled with our homage, and our...
fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sover...
eign? Has our parliament, while employ...
ed in laying the basis of our constitutional...
rights and internal prosperity, committed...
any outrage on the rights of other nations?...
No! that order, moderation, and tranquil...
lity, which spring from the love of the...
laws, reign in our country, and yet the...
sword of a stranger menaces its independ...
ence. Ye noble protectors of the laws...
and of humanity, are you capable of be...
coming accomplices in such and iniquit...
ous outrage? Can you remain indifferent...
spectators of the unequal conflict in which...
Princes with the resources of 70 million...
of men approach against a population of 4...
millions?

We have blood, arms, and courage; we...
shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer...
it will adorn our triumph; if we perish, it...
will shed a lustre on our graves; but in...
the name of justice save us the pain of...
thinking that a nation, among whom patri...
otism is a kind of religion, can lend an...
assisting hand to culpable projects of ar...
bitrary violence. Issue to Europe a faith...
ful and solemn declaration that England...
the celebrated abode of immortal liberty...
will never consent to forge the chains with...
which despotism is endeavoring to fetter...
and oppress a people which has become free.



Port of Washington

ENTERED

May 1st, Schr. Return, Tupper, Boston

CLEARED

4th Schr. Albion, Ames, Halifax N S

Sloop Wm. & Henry, Gibbs, N Y

Erratum—In the Marine List of last

week, we inadvertently stated that the

chr. Infant, Collier, had Cleared, instead

of stating that she had Entered.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Robert Roff & Co. is this

day dissolved by mutual consent,

ROBERT ROFF,

BENJAMIN BISSELL.

From the date hereof, the Business will be

carried on by the subscriber, who will pay

sh for Elides and Bark as usual.

ROBERT ROFF.

Washington, April 20, 1821—6306

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT

(Corrected Weekly)

ARTICLES	From N. E. to N. W.	From S. E. to S. W.
Bacon	lb. 5	6
Butter	20	25
Bees-Wax	32	34
Brandy, French	gal. 2 50	
do. Apple	60	
do. Peach	1	
Corn	bush 3 75	
Meal	40	
Peas	75	
Cotton	lb. 12	35
Coffee	32	
Cordage	14	15
Flour	50	
Flax Seed	bus. 80	90
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 25	
Pine Scantling	M. 8	10
Plank	14	
Flooring Boards	1 50	2
Shingles, 22 inch	18	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	8	10
do. R. O. do.	8	10
do. W. O. bbl.	20	24
Headings, W. O. hhd.	lb. 6	8
Lard	gal. 32	35
Molasses	bbl. 1 25	
Tar	1 10	1 20
Pitch	1	
Rosin	1 25	
Turpentine	gal. 24	28
do. Spirits	bbl. 8	10
Pork	gal. 1 25	1 30
Rum Jamaica	do W. I.	1 10
do. American	45	50
Salt, Allum	bus. 75	
do. Fine	70	
Sugar, Leaf	lb. 25	30
do. Lump	20	
do. Brown	10	12
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt. 18	22
Whiskey	gal. 40	45

10 dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from the sub

scriber's plantation on the

2nd ult. a negro boy named

AYRS;

He is 19 years old; five feet

4 or 5 inches high; thick

set; yellow complexion; and

has a down look. It is supposed that he is

lurking about Washington or its neighbor

hood. The above reward will be paid to

any person who will deliver said boy to me

at Newport, Tyrrel County, or secure him

in any jail so that I get him again.

All persons and particularly masters of

vessels, are hereby warned from harbor

ing, employing, or carrying him away, un

der the penalty of the law.

JOHN MARRINER.

Tyrrel county, May 1, 1821—1836

Notice.

THE subscribers intending to leave

Washington in a 1st month, respect

fully solicits those persons having open ac

counts with them to call and close the same

before the above mentioned period. And

those having claims, against the firm will

please present them for settlement.

BUFFINGTON & INGRAHAM.

May 1, 1821—36306

Whiskey and Gin,

FOR sale, low for cash or in barter for

produce at the Distillery in this place.

Washington, 27th April, 1821—1305

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick

House on the corner, opposite John

G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travel

lers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Jun.

Washington, April 26, 1821

ADVERTISEMENT

James Pearce, use of } Original Attach

William Williams, } ment levied on a

vs. } house in the town

Peter W. Campario, } of Washington.

It being certified that Peter W. Campario

the Defendant, is not an Inhabitant of this

state.—Notice is hereby given, that he ap

pear before one of the Justices of the Peace,

of the County of Beaufort and reply and

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the Unit

ed States is authorized by law to

cause certain Lands of the United States to

be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President

of the United States, do hereby declare and

make known that public sales, for the dispo

sals (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall

be held as follows, viz:

At Worcester in Ohio, on the first Monday

in June next, for the sale of the thirteen

sections of land in the District of Worcester,

heretofore reserved for the use of certain

persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians,

and subsequently ceded to the United

States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday

in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven

townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10,

and 11, 1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12

1 to 8, range 13 & 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday

in August next, for the sale of twenty five

townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 3, north, of range 13

1, 2, and 3, range 18

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in

August next, for the sale of twenty six town

ships, viz:

Townships 1 to 3, south, of range 3

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6

1 to 8, 7

1 to 6, 8.

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third

Monday in June next, for the sale of lands

belonging to the United States, in the tract

separated for the location of private claims,

by an act, entitled "An act respecting the

claims to land in the Indiana territory and

state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April,

1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third

Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty

four townships, viz:

Townships, 10, 11, 16, of ranges 2 and 3

12, 16, 4 and 5.

At the same place, on the first Monday in

August next, for the sale of twenty town

ships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7,

8, 9, 10, and 11

15 and 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girar

deau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of

September next, for the sale of thirty four

townships, viz:

Townships 20, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to

14E

31 and 32, 15.

At the seat of government, in the territo

ry of Arkansas, on the third Monday in

September next, for the sale of twenty one

townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S in range 19 West.

5 to 10, 20

6, 9, 21

8, 14, 22

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first

Monday in July next, for the sale of a

land which are surveyed in the District

west of Pearl river, which have not hereto

fore been offered for sale.

range, and proceed in regular numerical

order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of

schools or for other purposes, will as usual

be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of

Washington, this nineteenth day of

April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the

laws of the United States, will insert the

above once a week till the first day of August

next, and send their accounts to the General

Land Office for payment.

1 Aug —306.

Strayed or Stolen

From the stable of the subscri

ber on Tuesday night the 13th

inst. a small dark bay Horse,

formerly owned by Joel Dickin

son, and is well known in the neighborhood

of Yankee Hall—he is about six years old;

has a blazed face, and has one shoe on his

right fore foot—If stolen, the person appreh

ending the thief and securing him, that he

may be brought to justice, shall receive a

reward of twenty dollars—If strayed, the

person restoring him to the owner, shall be

suitably rewarded.

JAMES ELLISON.

Washington, March 16, 1821—1299

THE CELEBRATED ARABIAN

HORSE

MARK ANTHONY.

WILL S and the ensuing season in Pitt

and Beaufort counties at the times

and places named below, and in considera

tion of the hardness of the time, and from a

desire to improve the breed of horses in this

part of the country, will be put at the follow

ing very reduced rates; Eight dollars the

single leap, to be paid at the time of cover

ing; Fifteen dollars the season, if paid be

fore the 1st of October, and twenty if after

that time; and twenty five dollars to insure

a foal; with fifty cents in all cases to the

Groom. Mark Anthony is a full blooded

Arabian, about fifteen hands high, and six

years old this spring. He was selected to

Smyna with great pains by one of the most

competent judges from the best stock of

horses in the country and imported in the

ship Hercules into the United States from

Smyna direct, about two years since.

He is a bay from head to shoulders and

the rest of his body milk white, beautifully

spotted with black. He is most perfectly

formed either for strength or appearance.

Of eighty seven mares he covered last sea

son, not one failed in a foal.

POETRY.

THE OLD MAID'S COMPLAINT.

My hey day of beauty is fled,
The pleasures of life are all o'er,
What a fool I have been not to wed,
When I might have had twenty or more
The spring of enjoyment is past,
Stern win or succeeds to my May;
Expos'd to the pitiless blast,
I sigh my existence away.
How alter'd, alas I am now,
Since erst at my beauty's love,
Each handsome young lad in the place,
Was pretty near dying for me.
The young misses flitting about,
At me point the finger of scorn,
While I can do nothing but pout,
And wish I had never been born.
Ye fine ladies take my advice,
And make a good use of your beauty;
And not be so coy and so nice,
That nobody ever can suit ye.
Don't hesitate, now is your time,
Get married dear girls if you can,
Get married I say in your prime,
To any good passable man.

From the Eastern Argus.

Many strong and beautiful arguments are drawn from the works of nature, to prove the immortality of the soul, and philosophy has often led man to exclaim in the confident language of Beattie's muse—
"Shall I be left abandon'd in the dust,
When fate relenting, lets the flower revive?"
The same idea, though it cannot be more beautifully expressed, is a little more expanded in the stanzas which I now offer you.

A correspondent.

THE INFANT AND THE ROSE.

I saw a blushing vernal rose,
In all its new blown charms array'd;
And, in the arms of sweet repose,
Beneath that flower an infant laid.
I gaz'd on each with wild delight,
For both were lovely to the sight.
I look'd again—and autumn's blast
Had stript that rose of all its charms;
And death, with withering power, had pass'd,
And clasp'd the babe in icy arms.
Now where the leafless rose bush sighs,
Low in its grave that infant lies.
How nature's cruel law I cried,
Cut'st short the hour of beauty's reign!
But nature's cheering voice replied,
They both shall live and bloom again—
The one in spring shall deck the grove
And one shall smile in courts above.

From the New York Statesman.

VULGAR ERRORS.

I subscribe to the assertion as a vulgar truth—that the making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a more essential benefit to the community, than all the speculations in modern philosophy. Yet I hope it will not be considered as wholly unprofitable, to expose some of the most familiar and ridiculous absurdities, and pluck a few of the rooted errors of ignorance from that "frightful waste the wilderness of the mind, that unweeded garden, where things rank and gross possess it merely."
The sun drawing water.—It is a very common saying, when the rays of the sun are seen breaking through the clouds, that *the sun draws water*; when in fact there is no water concerned in the appearance; for were it water the light would be decomposed, and show the prismatic colours of the rainbow.—It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusky atmosphere, reflecting and rendering visible those rays which find a passage between the loose clouds that lie before the sun. In a perfect medium there is no reflection or refraction. For instance, a ray admitted through a small aperture in a still dark room, is not visible except where it strikes some object, until you disturb the dust on the floor, when the particles, by their reflection, present a beautiful pencil of light, perfectly definable, and sensible to sight; and shows an appearance analogous to the one called the sun drawing water.
Frost in Steel.—Many mechanics and labourers in cold weather, will not use an edge tool until they have warmed it over the fire to take the frost out, and the moisture which appears on the surface they imagine to be frost generated in the metal. There is nothing more fallacious than such an idea; it is merely the condensation by the cold body, of the vapour produced by the combustion of wood. Heat it in the close oven of a stove, or over a clear charcoal fire, and there is no such appearance. That edge tools are more liable to break in cold weather is true, undoubtedly owing to its contraction, and consequent becoming specifically harder. The rationale of the hardening of steel by plunging it into water when hot, is its contraction in bulk, and the disarrangement & confusion of its crystallization.
The oil of rags, of paper, and of iron.—as it is vulgarly and indifferently called, is produced by burning rags on an axe or other piece of iron, and is used by spinners and others to harden the skin on the fingers, which are exposed to friction. The oil of paper, I have seen by burning a sheet of paper rolled in the form of a tube, lighted and held in a silver spoon and used as an antidote for the tooth ache. Both of these substances are of the same kind, and are pyroligneous acid, which possesses caustic, astringent and antiseptic properties. The iron and the spoon are no further concerned in the production, than condensing the vapour which holds in solution this particular substance, composed of an acetic acid and empyreuma. It is produced by the combustion, or rather destructive distillation of all vegetable substances.
Breathing on cutting instruments to ascertain their temper.—This is the most vulgar error that ever intelligent men adhered to.—The common idea is that if the breath passes off quickly, it is an indication of high temper, and the contrary a low temper, and the article is consequently rejected as good for nothing. Now the whole cause of this appearance is owing to temperature alone, and not at all to the temper of the blade, merely for condensing the vapour exhaled from the lungs by breathing; the softest piece of malleable iron, and the hardest piece of tempered steel will show the same appearance, at the same temperature, as any one may convince himself by laying a blade that hold the condensed vapour of the breath along time which is always the case in cold weather, on his hand, until it arrives at, or nearly blood heat, when on applying this infallible test, it loses the breath as soon as applied, which according to the received opinion, indicates a high tempered article. This superstition is inflicted on every retailer of cutlery, frequently to their serious injury, by rusting and soiling a great number of their articles, and ought to be exploded, as a most ridiculous absurdity. I know a very clever salesman, who is enabled to sell his poorest wares to those who believe in this false criterion, by holding them on his hand a minute, and thereby using this fallacious test to his profit, and to his believers' loss.
Falling smoke an indication of a heavy atmosphere.—Many people say, when smoke falls to the ground, and when fogs occupy the valleys and low regions, that we have a very heavy air, when the exact contrary of this opinion is the fact. It must appear a most palpable absurdity, to every person who will ask himself the question what bodies float? whether the light or heavy ones? It has been pretty satisfactorily settled, that all bodies specifically lighter than the medium in which they are immersed, will float and the denser ones sink. This is the cause of the falling smoke, fogs, dews, and rain.

Y.

Manifesto against Naples.

LONDON, Feb. 26,
Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns against the People of Naples.
(FROM A FRANKFURT PAPER—EXPRESS.)
VIENNA, Feb. 12,
"After many political storms, the kingdom of Naples was in the year 1815, restored, by the immediate assistance of the Imperial arms, to the paternal government of its legitimate King; the two halves of the Sicilian monarchy, which had been so long separated, were re-united, and the wishes of all well disposed persons, were gratified by the happy prospect of durable repose. The latter period of the foreign government had, however, revived an internal enemy which had been long dangerous to the repose of the Italian peninsula. There had existed for many years in the kingdom of Naples, as well as in other parts of Italy a sect, working in the dark, whose secret Chiefs, considered the total overthrow of all the Italian governments as the first step towards the execution of their extravagant plans.—At the moment when Murat thought to support his falling throne by the desperate attempt to conquer Italy, despair inspired him with the idea of calling to his aid those same Carbonari whom he more than once combated; and, by this unexpected alliance, gave to their criminal cabals an influence which they would otherwise, perhaps, never have obtained.
"The vigilance of the royal government, its evident endeavors to introduce into all branches of the administration essential improvements, and the general attachment to a Monarch who had gained the hearts of his subjects by paternal kindness, baffled, during the first year after the restoration of the legitimate government, all the sur-

ther enterprises of that sect, &c. like many other similar societies, it would in time have fallen into oblivion and insignificance had not the events, of which Spain was the theatre at the beginning of 1820, given it new energy. It now doubled its activity and by the contagious influence of fanatical workings on peoples' minds, soon increased its influence so much, that the laws and the police were no longer strong enough to check it. It diffused restless activity, a spirit of discontent, a disposition of hostility to the government, and a passionate longing for innovation, among all classes of a hitherto quiet and contented people; and it succeeded at length, by persuasion and stratagem, in seducing a part of the military from their duty. Supported by this most criminal of all measures, the sect caused the revolution to break out in the beginning of July. The history of this cannot be more correctly given than in the circular letter addressed, at the time, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, immediately upon entering upon his office, to the Neapolitan ambassador at foreign courts. (The passage relating to the desertion of the regiment Bourbon, on the night of the 1st July, is here quoted.) This first victory was only the prelude to a decisive blow.—The next day the rebel forces the Monarch to proclaim the Spanish constitution, and demanded from his Majesty, the ministers, the public officers, and the troops, a solemn oath to this constitution, which, in a moment of terror and confusion, and without any preparatory step, had been made the fundamental law of the kingdom.
"The King, when he made the first promise, had done the utmost to tranquillize inflamed minds; and though his Majesty perceived how absurd the demand was to complete a new constitution in eight days, yet there were still hopes of proceeding with more deliberation when the first ebullition should be over. But the second demand (the acceptance of a foreign Constitution) bore the stamp of its origin too clearly to leave any doubt of the real situation of the States and the monarch. Only violent threats and actual force could obtain attention to such a proposal, which comprised the welfare of the country, and the dignity of the Sovereign; and nothing but the wish to prevent great evil and great crimes could induce his Majesty to give a momentary assent to so precipitate and ruinous a measure. [The declaration then proceeded to state, at very great length, the proceedings of the sect after the total destruction of the Royal power; their filling all the principal places with their creatures, and their attempts to give their usurpation an appearance of legality by a National Parliament, which was an instrument to overthrow at pleasure all existing rights & ordinances. The King, sensible that opposition to so unnatural a state of things, which could not last, would only endanger his person, his family, and his country, bore it in silence.] All well disposed persons (adds the Declaration) even those who first hoped some good from the Revolution, are now convinced of their error, and the people are uneasy; this is the cause of the apparent tranquillity which prevails.
"These events made a great sensation in all Italy, and gave just alarm to all the neighboring sovereigns, who could not dissemble that the internal peace and welfare of their states was endangered by such an example.
"His Majesty the Emperor was soon convinced that the peace and tranquillity of Italy would be destroyed for a long time, if the authors of an inexcusable rebellion were allowed to sacrifice the Sicilian monarchy to their absurd presumption; and however painful it must be to his Majesty to interrupt the progress of the measures which he was pursuing for the welfare of his subjects, and lay a new burden on his finances, he could not but sacrifice every thing to the performance of his most sacred duties. The assembly of an army in Upper Italy was absolutely necessary, and acknowledged to be so by all friends of order in Europe. Its beneficial effects in Italy, and even in Naples itself, are recognized in all Italy.
"His Majesty went to Troppau to discuss with his Allies affairs not interesting to Austria alone, but to all Europe. The particular relations and motives hindered the British government from partaking in the harsher resolutions of the other courts, and admitted the accession of the French court only, under certain conditions, his Majesty had the great satisfaction of finding himself perfectly agreed with the Monarchs of Russia and Prussia on the question in debate, and convinced that the difference of position and proceeding could not effect the harmony of their wishes & exertions.
"Though the Monarchs were resolved not to recognize the legality of the proceedings at Naples, they wished to strain their object in an amicable manner, and invited the King of Naples to Baybach. The King was obliged, by the new Constitution, to ask leave of the parliament to quit his kingdom; this leave was granted,

but on condition that the Spanish constitution should be maintained—a condition which those who imposed it knew must baffle all hopes of arrangement. The king, with this condition, had no resource but in the justice & wisdom of his august friends. When the King came to Baybach, he soon found that it would be vain to ground a proposal on a condition absolutely rejected by the Sovereigns, who frankly declared that they would not suffer the continuance of the present order of things at Naples, and that if it were not amicably dissolved, arms must be employed; that they left it wholly to the King to give his people a just and wise constitution. His Majesty wrote, in consequence, a paternal letter to his eldest son, entrusting his duty to do his utmost to save the country. The letter was accompanied by instructions from the cabinets of Austria, Russia, and Prussia to the ministers at Naples; and from the French plenipotentiary to the Minister of his court at Naples. The result of this important step will decide the fate of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
"The declaration then adds, that orders are given for the army to cross the Po; that there is every reason to hope no resistance will be made, the people being devoted in general to the King, and dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; that, if, unhappily such resistance should be made, as to bring about a formal war, the Emperor of Russia, convinced of the necessity of putting down so great an evil, will join his forces to those of Austria. The allied Sovereigns (concludes the declaration) have no object but their duty to the states and tranquillity of the world; this is the whole secret of their policy, and they will bless the moment when, undisturbed by foreign concerns, they may devote their cares to the welfare of their subjects."
[No signature or date is appended to this declaration.]—From the *Frankfurt German Gazette* of Feb. 19.
ANECDOTE.
Of the King of Sweden.
CHARLES XII.—The activity and hardness of this prince are well known. He was sometimes on horseback for four and twenty hours successively, and thus traversed the greatest part of his kingdom, almost entirely alone. In one of these rapid excursions he met with a very singular adventure.
Accompanied only by a few guards, whom he had left far behind, his horse fell dead under him. This might have embarrassed an ordinary man, but it gave Charles no sort of uneasiness. Sufficient finding another, but not equally so of finding a good saddle and pistol, he ungirthed his horse, claps the whole upon his own back, and thus accoutred marches to the next inn, which by good fortune was not far off.
Entering the stable he found there a horse entirely to his mind; therefore, without further ceremony he claps on his saddle and housing with great composure, and was just going to mount, when the gentleman who owned the horse, was informed of the matter.—He asked the king bluntly how he came to meddle with his horse, having never seen him before.—Charles easily replied, squeezing in his lips as was his way, that he took the horse because he wanted one; "for you see (continued he) if I have none, I must be obliged to carry the saddle myself."
This answer did not at all satisfy the gentleman, who instantly drew his sword. In that the king was not much behind hand with him, and to it they went; when the guards now came up, and testified that surprise which is natural at seeing arms in the hands of a subject against his king. The gentleman was not less surprised than they, at his undesigned insult upon his majesty. His astonishment, however, was soon dissipated by the king, who, taking him by the hand, called him a brave fellow, and assured him that he should be provided for.
He was not worse than his word, the gentleman was afterwards promoted to a considerable command in his army.
BLANKS.
A FULL supply of those Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Thomas Robbins, near Gallagher's Tavern.
TERMS.
The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance. OF FOUR dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay year's in advance.
No paper discontinued until a recurrence is paid, and orders to that effect either verbally or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 30 for each continuance.
All advertisements will be continued until otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

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